LOUIS W. BUNDE IS PEARL KING.

How Well-Known Jeweler Discovered Value of Wisconsin's Fisheries.

HIS FIRM HAS GROWN RICH.

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Gems Taken From Rivers Annually and

Milwaukee, Wis., July 4.-"The Pearl King" is the name that has been applied to Louis W. Sunde by the dealers in gens, not only in this country, but in Europe. The tirm of which he is the head has invested upwards of \$500,000 in Wisconsin pearls since they were first discovered, about twenty years ago, and it is safe to say they have reaped a rich harvest from the buying and selling of those articles. The history of the pearl industry cannot

The history of the pearl industry cannot be separated from the hiography of Mr. Bunde. It was he who stood out in opposition to all the jewelers in the Northwest in declaring that they not only had a value, but that they were the equal of any to be found in the world. It was in the month of June, 1885, that an agriculturist invaded the little jewelry store at Wisconsin and Milwaukeo streets, and producing from his trousers pockets the fragments of an old newspaper, proceeded to shake out from its folds a little white substance round as a marble and white as the driven snow.

ASKED IF IT WAS VALUABLE. "Is that worth anything?" he inquired, "It's a pearl," replied Mr. Bunde. "Where id you get it?"
"Found it in a clam that I picked up

"Found it in a claim that I picked up along the banks of the Sugar River in Green County. What will you give for it?"
"Twenty-five dollars."
"It is yours," replied the man, who pocketed his money and left.
Mr. Bunde and his partner, Mr. Upmeyer, placed the little pearl under the microscope; they turned it round and round and became eatisfied that they had made a valuable purchase.

chase.

The story of the finding of pearls became noised about the city and out into the state, and there was a rush for the banks of Sugar River in Green County that was equal to the stampeds for the gold fields of the West in earlier days Farmers left their fields and went to hunting for pearls along the banks of the Sugar and the Pocatonica rivers.

FARMER BOYS JOIN RUSH.

The farmer boy hurried through with his chores, and with bright visions of future wealth hied himself to the rivers, and there, with trousers rolled up to the top notch, boys and men felt about on the bettem of boys and men felt about on the bottom of the river with their feet for clams, and when they found them they dove down, brought them up and went to the shore to investigate the interior of the shells for pearls. The farmer's wife was out with the break of day, armed with a rake or hoe, and with these implements she searched the depths along the shore for clams. Some of the men and all of the boys, as the rush for the prizes increased, waded out into the streams until the water came up to their chins, and worked away with feet and lands all day long. Some of the unfortunities would bring up a hundred of the bivalves without finding a pearl, while the fortunate ones would find dozens of them in the same number of shells.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bunde sent his partner, Mr. Upmeyer, to the scene of the pearl hunting, and, hiring a horse and buggy, traversed the borders of the fiver day after day, purchasing all the pearls that were offered for sale.

IDEA RIDICULED AT FIRST. the river with their feet for clams, and

As the little streams in Green County were stripped bare of their clams by the pearl hunters, other streams were discovered in which the rearls were to be found, and finally it was found that the bottom of the Mississippi River for miles up and down the stream, in the neighborhood of Prairie du Chien, was coated over with clams. This led to the invention of contrivances for bringing them to the surface by means of drags, and rowboars, and barges, and small steamers were pressed into service.

CLAM SHELLS ACQUIRE VALUE Then the large piles of clam shells de-posited upon the banks of the river at-tracted the attention of men from Europe who were engaged in the manufacture of pearl buttons, with the result that the pearl button industry was added to the resources of Wisconsin. Men who had up to this time been engaged in the precarious business of hunting for pearl-bearing clams and were often obliged to count their day's labor as lost found themselves able to make good wages and at the same time be in a position to profit by any pearls they might find. One of the fortunate hunters near Prairie Gu Chien found a single nearl, large as a marble and perfectly round, without a flaw, for which he was paid \$6.00 by Mr. Bunde Large numbers of the Wisconsin pearls are being sent to Paris. Berlin, London and other centers, where they find ready sale in competition with pearls from all parts of the world. who were engaged in the manufacture of

competition with pearls from all parts of the world.

L. W. Bunde was born in this ctly about forty-five years ago. His partner, Mr. Upmeyer, is also a native of Milwaukee, and their boyhood days were spent together. While as boys they, attended different schools, they were inseparable companions, and it was during their boyish hunting, skating and fishing expeditions that they laid the plans to go into business together. With this end in view they learned the jewelers' trade, and in 1890 started the business which has since grown into the Bunde & Upmeyer Company.

THIEF CHASE IN DAYLIGHT. Two Policemen and Crowd Pur-

sued Man for Blocks. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 4 .- After a chase of several blocks, in which revolvers figured, the seventh burgiar to be caught in the West Sixty-eighth Street Precinct in two months was captured. The man acknowledged his guilt to Captain Kear and said he was "caught with the goods on." He said he was Charles Werner of No. 1 East Third

John Merris of No. 183 East Third street was awakened by his door opening. Knowing he had locked it, he looked for some one to enter, and saw a big, burly man

come in.

The burglar ran downstairs and at the bottom landing ran into two little girls and knocked them down. Two policemen and a big crowd chased him for blocks and he was caught at Sixty-second street and Co-

BRIDE WEDS HER OWN UNCLE.

Marriage Complicates Relationship of Eastern Couple.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 4.-Miss Esther Lewis was married at Pacific Hall to David Lewis. The bridegroom is an uncle of the bride, being the brother of Isaao Lewis, her father.

The invitations, several hundred of which
were sent to the friends of the family, were
given in the name of Mr. and Mrs. I. Lewis
and Mr. B. Lewis. The latter is the bridegroom's father and also the bride's grandgroom's father and become her father-in-

New York, July 4.—The American and talian bootblacks of Paterson, who have small stands at the arrest corners, have declared war against the Greeks who conduct bootblacking parlors, and are in a trust. The boys have formed a union and will seek affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Rootblacks in a Union.

NEAPOLITAN THIEVES FORM A UNION FOR POLICE PROTECTION.

Members of "La Camorra," the New Mafia, Also Includes Fishermen and Street Venders of the Tenements-Organization of Most Unique Clan in Europe.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. It was in 1892 that I first came across the Camorra, and in a most peculiar way.

I was traveling in Italy at the time, and or, reaching Naples, a complete stranger and unfamiliar with the language, I thought best not to attempt any exploring. So, jumping into one of those rickety public conveyances that they call "carro elle," I shouted to the swarthy jehu on the box the name of a hotel that I had previously Moked up in the guide book.

A few seconds later we were rattling hrough the ill-paved streets at a clip that should never have imagined the poor, raw-

through the III-paved streets at a clip that I should never have imagined the poor, rawboned mag to have in it.

The guide book had recommended the hotel I was going to as "convenient to voyagers because only a few steps from the railroad station," so I was no little surprised to find myself treated to a long drive through some of the diriest tenement districts I had ever seen.

I put it down to clever advertising, however, and so said nothing.

Imagine my feelings, when, after a half-hour trip, my man pulled up just across the street from the railroad station, and not a hundred yards from our starting point.

Had I raised my eyes at all on leaving the train I could not have failed to see the name of my hotel right before me, in gigantic letters.

Truth to tell, I was as much amused at the man's ingenuity as I was annoyed at being taken in, so when I found that the charge was only 30 cents, I precented not to have noticed anything unusual, and paid it without a murmur.

"Cabby" had hardly driven off, however, when I noticed that my cane strap, containing two umbrellas and several waiking

without a murmur.

"Cabby" had hardly driven off, however, when I noticed that my cane strap, containing two umbrellas and several walking sticks, had disappeared. I shouted at once to the porter to call the cab back, and probably understanding my explanatory gestures, he soon had it at the door.

By means of an interpreter, I then told the driver of my loss, but all I could get from him was a "Nu" saccio 'nien' " and a good deal of shoulder lifting and head shrugging, so I proceeded to scarch every nook of the vehicle, while all three men tried to make me understand that I must have left the strap in the train.

My search proved fruitless, so, although I remembered perfectly well having places the strap in the hood of the cab, I decided that the best thing to do was to take my loss philosophically, and I let the man go.

STOLEN ARTICLES RETURNED.

STOLEN ARTICLES RETURNED. The next day I went to present a letter of introduction to Baron Caprera, who was then residing in Naples, and in the course of conversation I related to him my un pleasant experience.

He laughed a good deal over it, but ended by promising to find the lost articles for me, and after giving him a detailed description of them I left. I thought at the time that this offer of assistance was merely a matter of courtesy, but I was wrong. The next morning the missing strap was returned to me with the contents intact. This set me to thinking. Either the police must be a wonderfully well organized force or the Baron must be blessed with omniscence. or the paron must be bless with the niscence.

I soon became anxious to find out which it was. So, on pretext of thanking the Baron, I went to call on him. Contrary to expectation it did not take any diplomacy to obtain the information that I wanted; my host was perfectly willing to tell all he knew.

knew.
"The whole episode is as clear as daylight "The whole episode is as clear as daylight to any one acquainted with Napies." he said, "Your action in placing part of your baggage in the hood of the cab, behind you, where any one could relieve you of it without being detected, proved to the cabinan that you were not only a foreigner, but an unsuspecting one, so he drove you to where one of his pais was stationed, and the latter did the work.

"These men all belong to the same friaternity, a kind of thief union, that they call the Camorra. They have places all over town called 'magazzini' (storerooms), where the stolen goods are taken, to be dis-

integrity would countenance this wholesale blackmail, but I found out later that every word was true, and, curlosity promptins, I decided to investigate this peculiar association at the first chance.

Subsequent events kept me in Italy long heyond my expectations, but it was not until 1888 that I struck Narles again. By that time I had mastered the Italian language and my first thought was of the Camorra.

I secured the co-operation of a young Italo-American who knew Naples and its inhe itants like a book, and, each one by himself, we set out upon our errand of discovery.

he went to the window and gave a shrill whistie. A few seconds later a roguishwhistle. A few seconds later a roguishlooking urchin came running up the stairs,
and on being told to escort me to the Santa
Lacla rooms he beckoned to me to follow
him and led out. The places we went
through to reach our destination were horrible-rows of dirty, ill-smelling tenement
houses; streets reeking with refuse and
crowded with an unkempt lot of men, women and children; hovers of every description
and an sir of abject and flithy misery pervading everywhere that was absolutely nauseating.

and an air of abject and flithy misery pervading everywhere that was absolutely nauseating.

My guide finally entered a doorless house of forbidding aspect and I followed, not without misgivings. I had my six-shooter with me, however, and it gave me confidence. We passed through a damp, dark corridor, up two flights of stairs, through another corridor and then we came to a smail, solid-loking door, covered with iron boits and provided with a peek-hole. The boy knocked four times in quick succession and a step was heard inside.

"Cht e?" (Who is it?) asked a gruff voice as the peek-hole panel slid open.

"Amic!" (friends), answered the boy.

"Ah! sit itu, Cici" (Ah! it is you, Cici), said the voice, in a more conciliatory tone and with a ratting of chains and a shrieking of rusty boits being drawn the door swung open and we were admitted to a tiny hall-room, from which three corridors led off in different directions.

There was a short conversation in undertone between the man and the koy. I was made to describe the package, and then the man disappeared, only to return a few seconds later with the photographs. I attempted to draw him into telling me something of the ways of the Camorra, but even money could not induce him to, and I had to leave without having obtained any information at all. The methods of operation of this wonderful association, however, were beginning to dawn on me.

to dawn on me.

A month or two later I happened to be one of a large party that went to the Scoglio di Frisco, and while there one of the giris lost her pocketbook. Of the money in it she cared little, but the keys of her trunks, which she always carried with her, were a loss that meant a deal of inconvenience to her, so I decided to try my friends the "Camorristi" again, and I appealed at the office. As before, I had no difficulty in tracing the pocketbook, minus the coin, however, and this time I found out by flashing a five lira bill \$1) on the storeroom keeper that every rione (district) had a room of its

own, and that all the lost (I add stolen) goods were invariably turned in at the dis-trict in which they were found.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM. This closed my personal experience, but my companion was even more lucky than I, and by comparing notes we were able to solve the entire problem. The Camorra is a well-organized society, with brainy, if law-less, men at its head, and its sole object is the collecting of money by theft and black-mail.

mail.
Violence or intimidation is seldom if ever resorted to, and the men rely entirely upon definess and comning to despoil their victims.

The membership extends throughout the entire social scale, but in some classes, notably among the cabmen, fishermen, waiters, street venders and professional beggars, it

biy among the cabmen, fishermen, waiters, street venders and professional beggars, it is prevalent.

Boys are taught to steal from childhood by regular teachers, who use a regular system.

They hang a piece of wire netting with large meshes to the ceiling, and all around the outer edge are attached a number of small bells.

An object is then twisted into the netting and the pupil is made to remove it without any of the bells making a sound. When the boy can untie a handkerchief knotted to the wire without a noise being heard he is considered clever enough to be put to work and is sent out into the streets to steal.

At 16, or thereabouts, the candidate is initiated and takes an oath, which is similar to that of any of the secret societies that abound in Italy.

He is then assigned to some district or other and he is bound by his oath to turn in to the society anything he linds or steals: When an article is delivered at the storeroom it is estimated at once, and a small percentage of its value is paid to the bearer. It is then disposed of by the association, which pockets the lion's share.

In other words, these places resemble our American Teners.

Note, however, the cunning of the leaders, who get men to do their work, pay them badly and yet bind them in secrecy

American Tences.

Note, however, the cunning of the leaders, who get men to do their work pay them badly and yet bind them in secrecy and obedience by an oath that it means death to break. A great many people believe that the police are in league with the "Camorristi," but they are not.

The lower classes in Italy hate the "questurino" quoliceman) with a hate that is fearful in its intensity, and no community of purpose or hope of mutual benefit could induce a workingman to throw in his lot with the despised minton of the law.

My reader will probably wonder how it is that such an association can exist in a well-policed city. Others have wondered just the same how a brigand could, single-handed, foil the efforts of an entire regiment of soldlers to capture him.

The reason is obvious.

It is fear, and fear alone, that allows such a state of angairs.

In every secret society each man knows that the breaking of his oath of secrecy of the denunciation of a fellow-member will bring down on him retribution, swift and merciless and this scale every light.

Add to it the hate of the people for the police, which makes every man the projector of the criminal just to thwart his worst enemy, and you well understand why it is that the Camorra can exist and thrive in spite of government, laws, army and police.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, July 4.—Advices have been received here that M. Mitrowitsch, a Servian diplomat, whose wife was a Miss Dodd of San Francisco, is en route to this country, where he will establish the first consulate Servia has had in the United States. He is instructed to prepare for representation of Servia among the foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair.

North Carolina intends to make a fine to-North Carolina intends to make a fine to-

one of his pais was stationed, and the latter day, purchasing all the pearls that were offered for sale.

IDEA RIDICULED AT FIRST.

At first the jewelers of Milwaukee and Chicago and other cities richculed the idea that the Wisconsin pearls had any value, and predicted dire dissuster for the jewelers who were engaged in taking the whole supply as fast as it was brought forth. In some instances when the extra the extent had any value when some instances when the extra the extent had not cannot be stolen, but even the lost articles, and on this particular the whole supply as fast as it was brought forth. In some instances when were engaged in taking the whole supply as fast as it was provided by Mr. Use the sum of the stolen, but even the lost articles, the provided by Mr. Use the state of the pearls had been opened in New York of the pearls had been opened in New York by Mr. Bunde and his partner, the reporting of the stones extended across the occasing the stones of their claims by the pearls had been opened in the work of the stones of their claims by the pearls have the work of the pearls had been opened in the work of the stones of the pearls had been opened in the work of the pearls had been opened to the work of the pearls had been opened to the work of the pearls had been opened to the work of the pearls had been opened to the work of the pearls had been opened to the work of the pearls had been opened to the work of the pearls had been opened to the work of the pearls had been opened to the work of the pearls had been opened to the work of the pearls had been opened to the pearls are the pearls are the pearls are taken, to be disconered to the work of the pearls are taken, to be disconed to the ten

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By that time I had my first thought was of the Camorra.

I secured the co-operation of a young Italo-American who knew Naples and its the italic like a book of the Camorra.

I secured the co-operation of a young Italo-American who knew Naples and its their italic like a book of the Republic of the Camorra.

From Baron Captera I had obtained the address of the organization's headquarters, and my first visit was to this place. I found it to be a grim hole in the toughest part of town.

A flight of well-worn stairs led up to the orne, which consisted of one small, dark from, with stucced bare walls.

Town with a shriveled-up old man sat witing at a diapadated oid deak. I explained my errard as soon as I could man sat writing at a diapadated oid deak. I explained my errard as soon as I could man sat writing at a diapadated oid deak. I explained my errard as soon as I could man sat writing at a diapadated oid deak. I explained my errard as soon as I could man as the resume this work without another look at me, he grade in a course of coarse paper and a prediction of the I ritted States. A big importation of the locking them up in his deak he resumed his work without another look at me, longitude in the locking them up in his deak he resumed his work without another look at me, longitude in the locking them up in his deak he resumed his work without another look at me, longitude in the locking them up in his deak he resumed his work without another look at a longitude in the locking them up in his deak he resumed his work without another look at a look of the locking them up in his deak he resumed his work without another look at a look of the locking them up in his deak he resumed his work without another look at me, longitude in the locking them up in his deak he resumed his work without another look at a look of the locking them up in his deak he resumed his work without another look at the lockin shown machinery and insecticides employed in the warfare against these curtailers of the profits of the agriculturist, the horti-culturist and the forester.

ACCUSES NEW YORK POLICE. Youthful Offender Says He Is Vic-

tim of Persecution.

New York, July 4.—Fifteen-year-old Geo. Mcc. Prop. of No. 532 West Thirty-ninth street, when arraigned in the West Side Court with 17-year-old Frank Brophy of No. 444 West Forty-first street, on a charge of stealing a gas stove, declared that for three years he has been persecuted by the police and agents of the Children's Society. Captain Griffin, who made the arrest, caid that for several years McElroy has been leading boys of his own age astray.

"Dat's not so," said the lad, bursting into tears, "They have pinched me eight times in three years just for nothin'. Dey are persecutin me as dey did Devery. Wot's a little feller goin' to do when dey git after him? I'm goin' ter write ter Jerome." He was discharged, there being no evidence to convict.

DARDI OF A MCHAINTAIN.

PART OF A MOUNTAIN FALLS IN.

Section Disappears in California and Upheaval Follows. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Fresno, Cal.,July 4.—A report was brought to Fresno to-day by Antonio Urruchi, a wealthy sheep man, living on Los Gatos Creek, in the coast rangs mountains, sixty-five miles west of this city, of the mysterious dropping into the earth of the greater part of a large mountain on his ranch about a week ago. part of a large mountain on his ranch about a week ago.

There had been no earthquake and no vis-ible trace of any upbeaval. The section that disappeared was on the opposite side of the mountain and to offset the sinking on one side there was an upheaval on the other.

FINANCIAL.

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT OPEN MONDAYS UNTIL 7:30 P. M.

MUSIC TREATMENT FOR THE INSANE.

New York City Is Officially Testing the Efficacy of Melody on the

Three Thousand Patients at Ward Island Hospital.

the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. River, within a stone's throw of Harrem, are confined upward of 5,000 insane patients whose dreary, colorless lives are brightened considerably by the familiar tunes that are

the insane is meeting with great success at

part of the new mental care.
It is in the West Hospital, where the

fying that he feels justified in saying that certain forms of insanity may be positively cured by this method of harmony treat ment, while others are greatly benefited

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

SPECIAL

on, July 4.—Advices have been re that M. Mitrowitsch, a Seriat, whose wife was a Miss Dodd neince, is en route to this counter will establish the first conta has had in the United States, acted to prepare for representation among the foreign exhibitors lides Fair.

This is the ancient theory which has been adapted, to modern conditions by Doctor and the content of the content o adapted to modern conditions by Doctor Dent, where State patients offer a field for experiment as vast and various as could be

desired.

In the way of general treatment by music, band concerts are given at stated intervals by an organization composed of hospital attendants, and in addition to the band there is an orchestra, to which only female nurses belong.

If the weather is had on a concert after

Some begin to beat a tattoo with their hands, others swing their arms or tap their feet, keeping perfect time, and then comes the rousing dance, in which depression is forgotten, for the moment at least. This is the musical treatment as a diversion, but besides this there are experiments which have come under Doctor Bent's personal observation.

These are remarkable for showing a way.

These are remarkable for snowing a lerful specific influence and interesting from the scientific point of the effect of melody se are remarkable for showing a wor

eral seemed unconscious of any vibratory disturbance.

As a benefit the experiment was not a surceas when the patients were brought in en masse. What soothed one case irritated another, but the results were of interest on account of their value in further tests.

After this it was decided to carry on experiments in individual cases for a period of two months with five seances each week. *Eighteen patients were given the musical treatment in this way, and the observations noted were that over 35 per cent recovered and 33 per cent improved. Of the whole number 72 per cent were benefited.

One of the most interesting of these test cases, as it was watched from day to day, was that of a young Jewish girl, who was in a very excited state at the beginning, sometimes growing will and incoherent, instrumental and vocal music in gay and sul moods was tried upon her, and from the very first it was seen that she was much impressed, especially when listening to slow pathetic airs. At such times she would grow quieter, her raving would finally cearand in the end tears would well up in her ever. As the days went by she began to show decided signs of improvement and eventually recovered.

UNUSUAL CASES. Acute mania in the case of a woman was treated after the same manner, with the use, however, of more pathetic music. The

eventually recovered.

New York, July 4.-Musical treatment for 1 indifference exhibited when loud, fast music was played marked her as one whose keynote could be found only in the pathette range. This one also recovered and was sent home. Melancholla cases seem to be specially benefited by muste of the right sort, and when the individual has laid some musical training the response is so ready as to be more interesting than usual.

Take, for example, the case of agitated melancholla from which a woman of refined habits and tastes suffered. Muste of any description produced a profound effect upon her and at the sound of lively and familiar airs she became cheerful to the point of smiling. The effect was more lasting than in ordinary cases, and no doubt it was to this that her rapid recovery was due.

In other hopitals similar experiments have been tried and notes made as to the effects various airs had upon the individual. There is the record of a woman 35 years old who had been confined in the asylum for three years with chronic mania. She was so violent that a stratifacket had to be put on her, and her language became very profane until the soft strains of Chopin's Nocturne fell upon her ear, producing a quieting effect, so that profanity gave way to rational muscles, being furnished with excitomotor and depressant fibers, act in relation to the music similarily to the heart; that is to say, that joyful music resounds along the depressant fibers."

"Music is a most important factor in treating a depressed mental condition," says another authority, and this is true with the same as well as with the insane, it has its influence on the emotions of man, but there are certain qualifications recognized as essential to the beneficial treatment with music. The results are far better if the player have temperament—a sympathetic mature and an intuitive desire to alleviate suffering. Given these qualifications, and if the patient is receptive and appreciate to the qualities in music the cure ought, so it is asserted, "to prove rapidly beneficial."

NERVES AND VIBRATIONS. range. This one also recovered and was

NERVES AND VIBRATIONS If the weather is bad on a concert afternoon the patients are assembled in one of the ward halls, while on pleasant days they gather on the campus, where a platform has been erected, and here they listen attentively to the strains of popular airs as they blend with the swash of the passing steamers.

Dances are given every Saturday afternoon, and to see the insune women of all ages, ranging from youth almost to decreptude, as they throw themselves with childish abandon into a lively waity or polka, thread their way through the intricacles of a quadrille, or march in solemn files looking as if life held nothing more serious than keeping time, produces a strange mixture of feeling in the heart of the same observer.

NERVES AND VIBRATIONS.

Musical treatment doctors have the the-theory that an unsound mind has set the wrong vibrations in motion and that this attracts all the discordant vibration about it, so that the way to produce harmony in this mind is to strike the individual keynote and set the right vibrations going. Each human soul, they say, has its keynote, and if this can be found and sounded the mind may be brought back to its normal condition. Music accomplishes this in a remarkable way. If the musical vibrations are attended to the listener he immediately way to be supported by the condition of the same of Musical treatment doctors have the the in note and set the right vibrations going. Each human soul, they say, has its keynote, and if this can be found and sounded the mind may be brought back to its normal condition. Music accomplishes this in a remarkable way. If the musical vibrations are attuned to the listener he immediately experiences a sense of repose and calm, the fever that throbs in his temples begins to abate and very soon he falls into an intelligent rest or simpler. If, on the other hand, the case is one of depression which needs rousing, music of power will send vibrations of energy through his being.

Doctor Dent, in speaking of the musical treatment, said: "It must be remembered that the majority of our patients at West Hospital have never had the advantages of an ordinary education, much less those of a musical one, but in the face of this handicap I feel justified in saying that many of our patients have recovered as a direct respecch.

The sound of music succeeded in rousing

our patients have recovered as a direct respecch.

The sound of music succeeded in rousing a hitherto depressed metancholia patient who was considered incurable, then it brought intelligence to her mind, next she grew affectionate, and finally talkative and exalted as the experiments were continued from day to day. There were other cases where the natients showed no signs of benefit from listening to music, but on the whole, satisfactory conclusions were drawn as to the general benefit of the treatment. Music acts as a refreshing mental stimulant and restorative to some disturbed minds. Its sounds brace the depressed nervous tone and indirectly through the nervous system reach the tissues.

through the dervous systematics.

It was observed at the time of the foregoing experiments that bedily nutrition was greatly improved in nearly all the cases and that those who had listened to the music were less disturbed through the night than previous to the tests, which shows, acording to the experiments, that the calming effects were prolonged. The theory of the musical treatment, according to one authority, is that "the voluntary suit of the musical treatment. Of course other treatment is not superseded while

ing to one authority, is that "the voluntary suit of the musical treatment. Of course other treatment is not superseded while this is going on. The patients have, in addition to their regular treatments, all sorts of outdoor games and exercises, baseball and football for the men, dancing, walking, gymnasium work and enoir practice and musical drills for the women, while a few patients who are sble to play the piano or sing are encouraged to go on with their improvement in this direction.

"I have found the human voice to be more effective in getting good results from this method of treatment. We arrange to have a good singer come to the bespital on a certain day, and the general enjoyment this gives is beyond estimation. This is only natural, however, for if you take the case of sane persons you will find that the majority care more to hear a good voice than any kind of instrumental music.

"We are allowed 2½ cents per capita a week for entertainment for the patients, and besides the amusements already enumerated they are permitted to give plays, there are frequent excursions on the Sound, with the hospital band to add to the general enjoyment, and on holidays there are field games, in which patients, nurses and attendants take part.

"While some caser may never receive any great benefit from the musical treatment, all like to Join in the amusements, the acute patients for the purpose of cure and the chronic ones for the enjoyment it brings temporarily.

"In May the patients had a Maypole dance on the campus, it was noticed that the

"In May the patients had a Maypole dance campus. It was noticed that the entered into the diversion with the

keenest pleasure, keeping time to the music keenest pleasure, keening time to the music on auding whenever they particularly funcied some poece. The men, on the other hand listened stolldy to the band, but watched the women dancing and appeared to be interested in the gay plak, white and blue costumes as the wearers moved in and out through the dance."

Doctor Alexander E. MacDonald, superintendent of East Hospital, eays that in his department music is not tried as a treatment. "I doubt if it would accomplish much in the case of men," observed Doctor MacDonald. "but it may be and probably is true that women are more susceptible to the strains of a violin or plano than are the opposite sex. Music has been found very beneficial in the way of offering a diversion to the patients confined in an institution, and in this respect it may be considered an invaluable factor in the methods of treatment."

SOOTHING EFFECT. "Music." says Doctor George F. Shrady. "has the same relation to the emotional centers of the human system as color has. We know how the irritable child has learned to sleep hearing the ditty of its mother.
This shows that in the matter of goothing
music has its office, but when we take it

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In the way of universal application we maust consider the receptivity of the patient. One tone is not going to fit every condition. String instruments are more soothing because they come nearer nature's methods. Music has been tried with various effects in insane asylums, but its influence is more apt to be overrated than underrated. "There is not the slightest doubt," says Doctor Smith Ely Jelliffe, "that music may be of benefit to the mind influenced by mental impression. Anyway, music serves as a distraction, and whatever takes the melancholia patient out of his or her mentally depressed state is a very good thing. In the first place, however, insanity is not a condition—it is a mixture of conditions, a mental scrap basket, as it were, into which all sorts of maladies are thrown.

"The important point comes up, therefore, Which one of the insanities is most influenced by music? Instead of a helter-skelterreatment each should be studied according to its own peculiar needs. As a means of social enter-zainment music is greatly appreciated by the insane, as it is by the rest of humanity, for the insane are much like other people."

Doctor Alian McLane Hamilton, one of the Cansulting Board of the Manhattan State Hospital, West, is of the opinion than sidered a specific influence.

"If one can find the keynote of the individual, rhythmic treatment might possibly lead to a cure. In the case of invanity the thing to aim at its the gathering up of the broken threads of the mind, and if a certain air helped to recall former associations then it is indeed a very good thing to play that tune before the patient, but only once or twice, Too much of it might have the opposite effect to what is desired."

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